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SOME ASPECTS OF HAWK AND SMALL MAMMAL ECOLOGY IN SOUTHEAST ALABAMA

Daniel James Drennen

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted on 1050 ha (2592 acres) of the Lower Piedmont Plateau of Alabama to determine if a correlation existed between the number of small mammals present in various habitats and the number of hawks. Although the number of small mammals did tend to vary in the different habitat types, no correlation was found to show that an increase in small mammal numbers resulted in an increase in hawks.

INTRODUCTION

Most hawk research in North America has been conducted in the northeast, north-central, and western United States and Canada, but published reports about birds of prey and their ecology in the southern United States are scarce. The deficiency is surprising when one considers the number of migratory raptors present in this region during the fall and winter.

Hawk predation on cyclic populations of small mammals in the northern latitudes has been thoroughly documented (Fitch et al. 1946, Southern 1959, Mueller 1967, Galushin 1974, and Newton 1979). However, very little has been documented concerning the relationship between hawk and small mammal numbers and agricultural and other land management practices in the southeast.

For this study I hypothesized that a correlation existed between the number of hawks (as predators) and small mammal numbers (as prey) in certain defined habitats.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study area of 1050 ha (2592 acres) was located on the lower Piedmont Plateau ten kilometers (six miles) north of Auburn University in Lee County, Alabama. Pasture, oldfield and cultivated agricultural

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land contributed almost 50% of the total study area. The area was divided into ten subareas (labeled A-K) and their covertypes were noted as follows: subareas A, B, E, F, I, and K were of oldfield successional vegetation while subareas C and D were active agricultural fields. Subareas H and J were managed pasture land.

Trapping techniques used for capturing small mammals are found in Drennen (1982). Small mammal data were expressed as total individuals captured and as small mammals captured per trap night. The small mammal per trap night designation represented the number of captured individuals divided by the product of the number of traps and the number of nights trapping occurred.

Hawks were monitored by a strip count method (Emlin 1971). All hawks sighted were identified to species and their locations were mapped per subarea habitat. Morphological characters, direction of travel, and behavior were used to minimize duplication in counting. Counting occurred over 140 days between November 1979 and May 1981. Hawk numbers were expressed as Red-tailed Hawks per count day, other hawks per count day, and total hawks per count day.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to determine if there was any relationships between hawks and small mammals within the same subarea habitat. Correlation analyses were conducted according to procedures outlined by Zar (1974), pages 236-245. Duncan's multiple range test was used to locate any significant differences ($P < 0.05$) among small mammal numbers per trap night and mean hawk numbers per season. These procedures may also be found in Zar, pages 151-153.

Total hawk numbers and total Red-tailed numbers were highest during the winter and fall months of 1980 (Table 1). As expected, fall migration of hawks was more visibly counted than in the spring. Heintzelman (1975) reported that the bulk of fall migrating hawks generally departed from the northeastern states between 10 September and 20 October, but Red-tailed Hawks migrated later, usually between 10 October and 20 November. If migrant Red-tailed Hawks were from the northeast, then it took approximately one month for them to journey to the study area. Monthly trends are illustrated graphically in Figure 1.

The number of hawk species on these subareas varied seasonally. The predominant hawks observed, listed in descending order of abundance, were the Red-tailed (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), Broad-winged (*Buteo*

platypterus), Red-shouldered (*Buteo lineatus*), Sharp-shinned (*Accipiter striatus*), and Cooper's (*Accipiter cooperii*).

Small mammal species within the study area included the cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*), cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*), harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys humulis*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), wood rat (*Neotoma floridana*), Eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda* and *B. carolinensis*), least shrew (*Cryptotis parva*), and the Eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*).

The cotton rat was the most frequently caught small mammal on the study area. Nine different species of small mammals were captured during a total of 4200 trap nights. Interestingly, the total number of small mammals captured was highest in subarea B, an oldfield successional habitat, during the summer of 1980 (Table 2). In subareas F and K, which were also oldfield successional areas, small mammals captured per trap night were lowest during spring 1981. As expected, throughout this study, it appeared that small mammals seemed to prefer this type of habitat. The subareas of the study consisted of various cover types that were managed differently (See Materials and Methods section). This consistent disturbance of habitat appeared to have affected the number of small mammals. However, no significant statistical difference was found by using Duncan's multiple range test when small mammal numbers per trap night were compared among subareas. But, when the number of small mammals captured per trap night was compared between seasons using Duncan's multiple range test, a slight significant difference ($p < 0.05$) existed.

No correlation was found between total hawk numbers, Red-tailed Hawks and small mammals per trap night for season and subarea. No significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between hawk numbers and numbers of small mammals per trap night occurred throughout the seasons. Monthly total numbers of hawks per count day and seasonal totals of small mammal capture numbers per trap night graphically illustrate trends not emphasized by the Pearson's and Spearman's correlation test (Figure 1).

The different habitat types influenced the number of small mammals and hawks on the study area. During the spring of 1980, the oldfield successional areas A and B contained an abundance of small mammals (0.185 and 0.049 small mammals per trap night respectively) but seemed to attract few raptors. The agricultural subareas C and D consisted of corn stubble habitat and supported an apparent abundance of small mammals and hawks (Tables 2 and 3). As expected, during the summer

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TABLE 1

HAWK NUMBERS PER COUNT DAY BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1979 AND MAY 1981

Year	Month	Hawk Numbers per Count Day		Total
		Red-tailed	Other	
1979	S	0.3	2.7	3.0
	O	1.3	2.7	4.0
	N	1.4	0.6	2.0
	D	3.3	2.0	5.3
1980	J	3.0	1.0	4.0
	F	5.5	0.5	6.0
	M	5.7	0.3	6.0
	A	1.0	0.0	1.0
	M	-	-	-
	J	0.8	0.0	0.8
	J	0.3	0.0	0.3
	A	0.7	0.0	0.7
	S	1.2	0.5	1.7
	O	2.9	1.9	4.8
	N	5.5	2.8	8.3
	D	3.1	1.7	4.9
1981	J	4.1	0.9	5.0
	F	2.4	1.5	3.9
	M	2.6	0.7	3.3
	A	0.9	0.4	1.4
	M	1.0	0.0	1.0

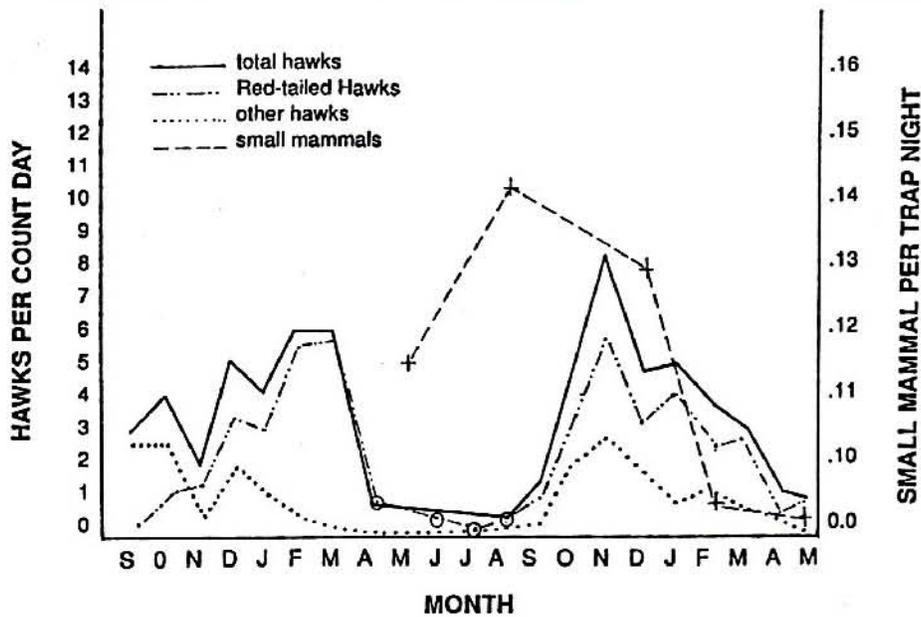


Figure 1. Hawks per count day vs. small mammals captured per trap night during 1980 and 1981.

TABLE 2

**SMALL MAMMALS CAPTURED PER SUBAREA EXPRESSED
SEASONALLY BETWEEN SPRING 1980 AND SPRING 1981**

	Total Subarea Captured	Small Mammal ¹ Per Trapnight	Subarea	Total Captured	Small Mammal Per Trapnight
A			F		
S	37	0.185	S	-	-
Su	28	0.140	Su	26	0.149
F	22	0.110	F	18	0.103
W	16	0.071	W	2	0.100
S	3	0.020	S	0	0
B			H		
S	11	0.049	S	-	-
Su	45	0.180	Su	19	0.103
F	30	0.171	F	18	0.040
W	12	0.060	W	7	0.080
S	4	0.020	S	5	0.033
C			I		
S	28	0.112	S	-	-
Su	43	0.287	Su	-	-
F	12	0.096	F	36	0.160
W	11	0.110	W	15	0.067
S	3	0.017	S	10	0.050
D			J		
S	27	0.120	S	-	-
Su	32	0.128	Su	-	-
F	17	0.136	F	28	0.160
W	10	0.057	W	8	0.046
S	8	0.053	S	2	0.013
E			K		
S	-	-	S	-	-
Su	23	0.092	Su	-	-
F	28	0.160	F	28	0.140
W	5	0.029	W	4	0.020
S	7	0.400	S	0	0.000

¹During spring 1980 a total of 1000 trapnights (TN) occurred in subareas A-D. During summer 1980 there were 1450 TN (subareas A-H) while between fall 1980 and spring 1981 (all subareas) there were 4200 TN.

TABLE 3

MEAN YEARLY HAWK NUMBERS*
PER SUBAREA DURING 1980 AND 1981

Subarea	HAWK NUMBERS		
	Total	Red-tailed	Other
A (Oldfield)	5.4	4.0	1.4
B (Oldfield)	4.3	3.0	1.3
C (Agricultural field)	11.5	8.3	3.2
D (Agricultural field)	8.4	7.7	0.7
E (Oldfield)	14.2	7.2	7.0
F (Oldfield)	5.7	5.2	0.5
H (Pasture)	6.2	3.7	2.5
I (Oldfield)	2.5	1.8	0.7
J (Pasture)	5.4	3.6	1.8
K (Oldfield)	14.3	10.1	4.2

* Hawk numbers per subarea per season at times were very low so the mean yearly hawk number per subarea was used as an index of usage for that subarea when comparisons were made in the text.

the overall numbers of hawks declined (Figure 1). The oldfield habitats (subareas E, F, and I) and the managed pasture habitats (subareas H and J) tended to have had similar numbers of small mammals captured per trap night throughout the different seasons. As expected during the fall season, when corn was harvested in the agricultural habitats (subareas C and D), small mammal captures per trap night decreased because of habitat destruction, while hawk numbers in these same subareas increased because of the immigration of northern hawks. Also expected, was the general decline of small mammal numbers captured per trap night in all subarea habitats during the late fall and winter. At times during the fall, winter and early spring, in certain oldfield and agricultural field habitats (subareas B, D, and F), the numbers of hawks slowly increased (number counted per time in a particular subarea). These areas were not disturbed during these seasons. Increase usage by hawks in these areas may be because of their importance for hunting. However, no statistical relationship was found to support this hypothesis.

Table 3 presents the mean yearly numbers of hawks per subarea. The oldfield subareas E and K attracted the greatest numbers of hawks during the study. Oldfield and agricultural field subareas C and D also attracted birds of prey in contrast to the low hawk numbers encountered in oldfield subareas B and I and pasture subareas H and J.

Even though agricultural subarea C attracted an abundant amount of

both hawks and small mammals, the oldfield subareas A, B, I and J did not demonstrate an abundant amount of hawks that corresponded to an abundance of small mammals. Since no statistical evidence was found to support the initial hypothesis that a correlation existed between the number of hawks and the number of small mammals utilizing a specific subarea habitat, it was rejected.

There were, however, many other food sources available to the hawks besides the small mammals. At times, during the milder days of winter, many species of orthoptera, lepidoptera and other insects were observed in the area. Also, on occasions small reptiles and amphibians were visible during milder, sunny, winter days. The abundance of spilled and wasted grain that was allowed to remain in the field attracted many granivorous birds such as the Bobwhite Quail (*Colinus virginianus*), Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*), and many species of Icterids. When these prey sources were available, hawks were observed feeding on these species. During stressful periods, when small mammals are not readily available, this additional prey base may lessen the hawks' direct dependence on small mammals.

SUMMARY

Hawks and small mammals were counted on a 1050 ha (2592 acres) study area in the lower Alabama Piedmont Plateau. The hypothesis that a statistical correlation and/or difference existed between the number of hawks and small mammals in certain defined subarea habitats was tested. Seasonal relationships between the number of hawks and small mammals were also tested for significance. Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficient and Duncan's Multiple Range test were used to analyze the data.

Nine different species of small mammals were captured with the cotton rat being the most frequently trapped. Old field habitat seemed to be preferred by the small mammals.

Duncan's Multiple Range test demonstrated no significant statistical difference among small mammals captured per trap night and their different subarea habitats. A slight difference ($P < 0.05$) was found between small mammals captured per trap night when compared between seasons. No correlation was found between hawk numbers and small mammal numbers per trap night across the season.

Habitat types seemed to influence the numbers of small mammals captured and hawks counted on the study area. However, no correlation was found to show that an increase in small mammal numbers resulted in an increase of hawk numbers.

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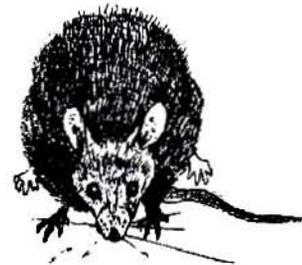
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FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER (*TYRANNUS SAVANA*)* SIGHTED AT FORT MORGAN

Bill Summerour

A vagrant Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*) was observed by the author and three JSU ornithology students on 24 April 1988 in the open area immediately east of the museum on the Fort Morgan peninsula. The bird was presumably an immature since it lacked the long tail streamers, or a molting adult that had not yet completely replaced its outer tail feathers.

We first spotted the bird perched on top of a metal stake, possibly a water spigot, about a foot (30 cm) above the ground in an open area just east of the Fort. It was facing away from us, providing good views of its head, back, and tail with the lawn as a backdrop. The first impression experienced by all four observers was of a darkish bird with a black cap, pale gray back, and disproportionately long tail. It remained on the spigot for about a minute while we studied it, moving its head from side to side and occasionally fanning its tail as it balanced against the wind.

About the time we realized the bird was a Fork-tailed Flycatcher, it flew from the spigot and headed east with the wind, passing within 60 feet (18 meters) of us to our left, or south, putting the sun to our back and giving us good lighting on the white underside and dark head, upper wings and tail. The long tail was particularly noticeable in flight, somewhat like a Scissor-tailed's, but not as long.

We watched through our binoculars as it flew across the opening east of the fort and settled on a telephone line. I ran to close the distance and get a better look, stopping about 40 feet (12 meters) short of the bird so as not to risk frightening it away before I had a chance to see it again. This time it was facing me on the wire and although the details described earlier were not as apparent at this distance, the black crown, completely white underside and long tail were plainly visible. Before I could approach any closer, the bird flew from the wire and disappeared behind a building and never reappeared. In spite of an hour-long effort to relocate it, we were unable to do so.

All four observers concurred independently on the following characteristics: medium black bill and **completely black crown** and sides of head contrasting with a white throat and gray nape giving the head a black-capped appearance; a **light gray mantle** contrasting with

*Formerly *Muscicarpa tyrannus* Linnaeus

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the black wings, tail and crown; tail long, black, and deeply forked (but not scissor-tailed) with distinct white outer edges which were particularly conspicuous when the tail was spread; and white underside seen when the bird was perched, flying, and on the telephone wire.

Unusual sightings are justifiably subject to much scrutiny and skepticism, especially in the absence of a specimen or photograph. In this case the most obvious question will be, "Was it not a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher?" The black crown alone would eliminate this possibility. As Bond (1971) points out, "in individuals lacking streamers, the black crown and sides of head in contrast with the pale gray back and white underparts...are diagnostic." Could it have been a Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)? The small to medium bill would rule out this possibility and so also would the black crown and disproportionately long tail. The Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) has a black head and white underparts but any further similarity stops here, since the Eastern's tail is not forked and has a conspicuous white terminal band. The Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) has white outer tail feathers but has a pale head and is washed or tinged with yellow on the abdomen. Nor could any of the other western kingbirds be confused with a Fork-tailed. Here again the black crown, gray back, and long, forked tail would rule out any of these possibilities.

The Fork-tailed Flycatcher is a common bird in Central and South America and I have seen the bird in Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela, although I do not recall ever having seen an individual lacking the long streamers.

A good illustration of an immature Fork-tailed Flycatcher which is very similar to the bird we saw, is shown in *Peterson's 1973 Field Guide to Mexican Birds*. The bird we saw, however, had a much longer and more deeply forked tail. Otherwise the illustration gives a good idea of what the bird looked like.

Although the Fork-tailed Flycatcher has never been seen before in Alabama, the latest edition (1983) of the *AOU Checklist of North American Birds* list the species as "casual north in eastern North America to southern Canada, primarily along the Atlantic coast (recorded Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi)." Lane (1984) states that there are five records for Florida.

The addition of the Fork-tailed Flycatcher to the state list will depend

on the acceptance of this record by the Bird Records Committee. Since the bird was seen by only one experienced observer, the species must be added as "hypothetical" until other sightings, a photograph, or specimen is available to further substantiate the occurrence of the species in Alabama.

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NOTES OF INTEREST

Rufous Hummingbird overwinters in Hokes Bluff. This past fall (1987), a Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) appeared at the feeder of Joe and Susan Kopnicky of Hokes Bluff "about mid-October" but was not immediately recognized because of its similarity to the female Ruby-throated hummers also using the feeder. By late October only the Rufous remained and by December it had acquired its distinctive rufous plumage. During the winter months the bird survived temperatures dipping into the teens and a seven inch snow that lingered for a week. As spring approached the bird continued to transform into its first nuptial plumage, resplendent with an iridescent orange gorget. It was last seen on 31 March. Last winter (1986-87) another Rufous Hummingbird overwintered in Tuscaloosa. *Joe and Susan Kopnicky, Hokes Bluff, AL.*



Figure 2. This Rufous Hummingbird appeared at the feeder of Joe and Susan Kopnicky of Hokes Bluff in October 1987 and overwintered until 31 March, 1988. (Photo by Susan Kopnicky)

Gray Rat Snakes observed climbing Red-cockaded Woodpecker nesting trees. Renee Roper, a JSU student working on Red-cockaded Woodpeckers (*Dendrocopos borealis*) in the Talladega National Forest, reports that on two occasions she has observed Gray Rat Snakes (*Elaphe spiloides*) climbing Red-cockaded nesting trees in an apparent attempt to prey on the eggs or nestlings. On the first occasion, a snake was seen about six meters (20 feet) high on the trunk of a "dry" tree no longer used by the birds. The snake went into the hole just at nightfall presumably looking for a meal and/or a place to spend the night. In the second case, another gray rat snake was spotted at nightfall about three meters (nine feet) high on the trunk of a longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) having in it an active Red-cockaded nest containing young. She was able to pull the snake down by the tail and placed it in a sack for translocation to a new home in her barn. It is questionable whether or not the snake would have made it through the protective area of sticky resin below the hole, but with 25% of this year's reproduction of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in the TNF at stake, she couldn't take the chance to find out. Only four active colonies totaling 12 adults are presently known over the entire 221,000 acre national forest. *Bill Summerour, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, Alabama 36265.*

Barred Owls use nesting box. Clearcutting, shorter cutting cycles, urban sprawl and other land use practices have reduced or eliminated nesting cavities for a number of species including Barred Owls (*Strix varia*). Recognizing this problem, Howard and Larry Smith, two brothers who have a log cabin on Guntersville Lake, designed a box for a pair of Barred Owls whose territory had been invaded by houses and a loss of nesting sites around their lot on the Lake. The two placed the box in a tree behind their cabin and within a few weeks the owls moved in and presumably used the box for roosting or nesting. *Larry Smith, 804 13th Avenue, Jacksonville, AL 36265*

Bluebird killed by House Sparrows. This past spring (1987), a friend related to me that he had for several days noticed House Sparrows attempting to evict bluebirds from a box in his yard. Thinking the House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) may have started building a nest in the box, he opened it to remove the nest but instead found a badly injured female bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) slumped over in one corner. He brought the bird to me about an hour later, but by that time it was already dead.

All of the feathers were gone from the top of the bird's head and the skin was bruised and bloodied from a number of puncture wounds in the skull. Both eyes appeared to have been pecked and there were bloody

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spots on both wings and several places on her back. There were no injuries on the ventral surface of the body nor were there any bruises to indicate some type of impact trauma.

It is unlikely, given the nature of the wounds, and the fact that the bluebird had been seen fighting with the sparrows in the box, that the injuries occurred elsewhere and the bird made it back to the box where it was found dying. Apparently the female refused to give up her claim to the box and the sparrows pecked her to death. *Bill Summerour, Dept. of Biology, Jacksonville State Univ., Jacksonville, AL.*

Nighthawks linger into mid-December in Anniston. For at least the last two years (1987-88) Common Nighthawks (*Chordeiles minor*), have remained in Anniston until mid-December feeding on insects attracted to lights over the First National Bank building in downtown Anniston. This past winter, about a half dozen birds were seen as late as 14 December. The temperature dropped well below freezing on several occasions and as low as 23 degrees F on 5 December. The birds may be holding over late in other localities as well since a nighthawk was recorded by Buzz Peavy on one of the Birmingham Christmas Bird Counts. *Bill Summerour, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville, AL.*

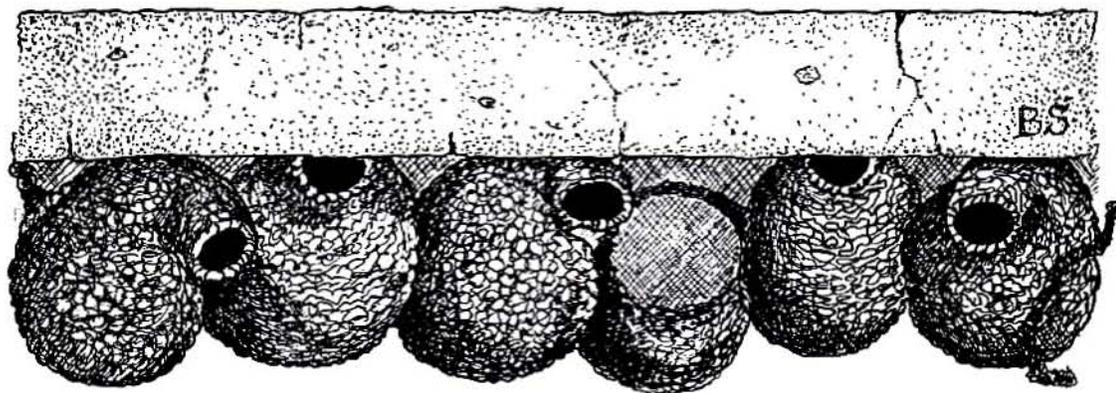
White Pelican seen on Guntersville Lake. On 16 January 1988, Ben Brown of Anniston observed a lone White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) on Lake Guntersville near the Jackson/Ogletree Park complex. Ben reports that the bird was swimming among a mixed raft of Redheads (*Aythya americana*), Canvasbacks (*Aythya valisineria*) and Ruddy Ducks (*Oxyura jamaicensis*). According to Linda Reynolds, Guntersville State Park Naturalist, another White Pelican, possibly the same one, was seen by a Michigan couple on 29 January 1988 near the park campgrounds. Imhof lists the White Pelican in *Alabama Birdlife* (1976) as uncommon inland in Alabama. *Ben Brown, 1009 Old Mill Road, Anniston, AL.*

Lark Sparrows observed on breeding bird survey. In Alabama the Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) has bred in past years in the western part of the Tennessee Valley and Upper Coastal Plain. The first records during the breeding season in about a decade, however, were recorded in 1986-87 on the North Sumter Breeding Bird Survey Route in Sumter County where one bird was found on 14 June 1986 by Bob & Elberta Reid, and a pair on 21 June 1987 by Bob Reid and Richard Holland. Interestingly, both of these observations (which were visual and not merely heard) were at the same stop on the survey route, just a

few miles south of Gainesville in the chalk country overlooking the Tombigbee River Valley in Sumter County.

This sparrow is reasonably abundant in western open country, and these records in Alabama mark the eastern limit of its range in the southeast. Observers might be on the lookout in the prairie soil regions of our area for this western visitor with its pleasant song of buzzes and trills. *Bob Reid, 2616 Mountain Brook Pky., Birmingham, AL.*

Cliff Swallows expanding range in Alabama. On 18 April 1987 Bob Reid, Fred Alsop, and Jerome (Buddy) Cooper, discovered a "sizeable" colony of Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), under an I-20 overpass over a railroad near the river at Riverside in St. Clair County. Thirty-five nests were counted on 7 May 1988. Bob feels that the colony is probably in its second or third year of occupancy. A colony on the Upper Coosa at Weiss Lake was established in the mid-70's (see map, Figure 3). The birds reached Mobile in '82, and the first nest in coastal Mississippi was noted in '86. Other colonies on the edge of the Piedmont in North Carolina and South Carolina were discovered in '85 and '86. *Bob Reid, 2616 Mountain Brook Pkwy., Birmingham, AL.*



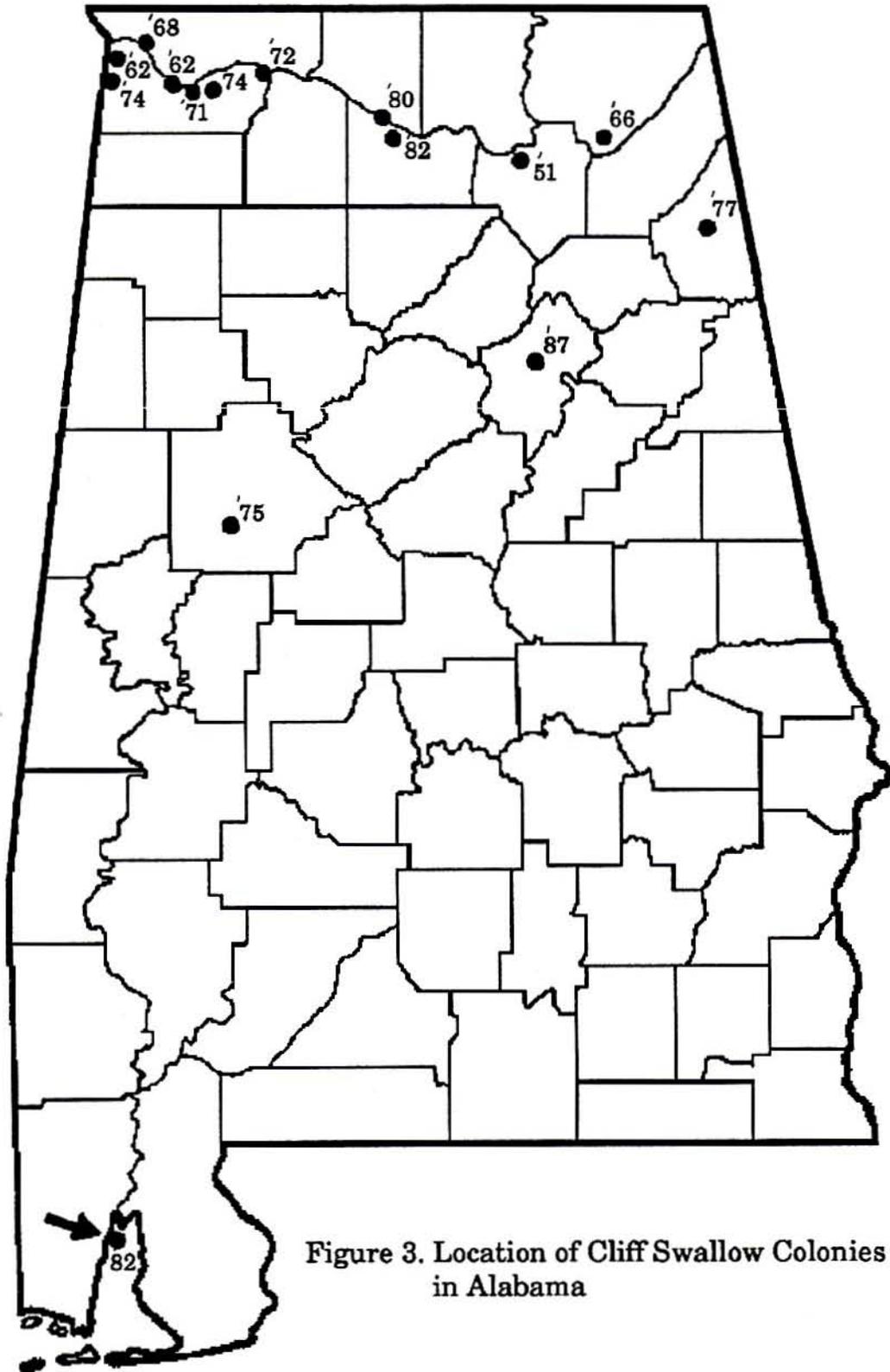


Figure 3. Location of Cliff Swallow Colonies in Alabama

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1987 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS SUMMARY

Thomas A. Imhof

SPECIES	Bhm	Dau	Euf	FtM	GSh	Guv	Mob	Mon	Wat	Whe
Red-thr. Loon					2					
Pacific Loon					3					
Common Loon		23		67	392	325	2		21	10
Pied-billed Grebe	21	15	9	19	50	929	56	10	54	612
Horned Grebe		19		53	76	342	5		80	1
Eared Grebe		12		1						
Shearwater sp					1					
N. Gannet		23		393	481					
Am. White Pelican		18		33			223			
Brown Pelican		165		216	271		13			
Great Cormorant		1								
Double-cr. Cormorant	1	977	130	131	378	876	238		5	3
Am. Bittern			1							
Great-blue Heron	30	50	105	58	149	80	87	4	386	448
Great Egret		32	31	6	29		67	60		34
Snowy Egret		37		4	6		50			
Little Blue Heron		2	1		4		21			
Louisiana Heron		6		1			17			
Reddish Egret		3								
Cattle Egret		1		3	64					
Green Heron			1	1	3					
Black-cr. Night Heron		55	4		100					
White Ibis					5		88			
Snow Goose			23	1	3	4			2500	
Canada Goose		1	600	3		9			31	15K
Wood Duck			800		15	9		6		23
Green-wg. Teal			600		1	2	451			282
Am. Black Duck		25	60			13			59	1894
Mottled Duck							2			
Mallard	2	19	6500		3	140	49	269	234	11K
N. Pintail			150				5			469
Blue-winged Teal			10		1					
N. Shoveler						47	84			2072
Gadwall			550		8	11k	132	6	177	2453
Am. Wigeon			1050		1	692		10		1891
Canvasback	9		2			56	1		1	65
Redhead			2			38				Ring-
Ring-necked Duck	35		650	1	13	3747	20	172	3	41
Greater Scaup				3		18				
Lesser Scaup	2	146	1	25	10	4210	10	225	4	6
Scaup sp.									4	
Oldsquaw		3								
White-wg. Scoter					1				2	
Black Scoter										
Com. Goldeneye	1	10	2		5	445			28	47
Bufflehead		3	150	32	120	119	31		126	1
Hooded Merganser		5	105	27	20	241	101		782	579
Red-br. Merganser		157		77	623	34	27		20	
Ruddy Duck	6		2		15	1919	215		1	61
Duck sp.							500	16		
Black Vulture	1		4			24	7	4		
Turkey Vulture		11	7		34		24	10	16	
Osprey		5		2	5		8			

ALABAMA BIRDLIFE

	Bhm	Dau	Euf	FtM	GSh	Guv	Mob	Mon	Wat	Whe
Bald Eagle		1	2			15		2	78	12
N. Harrier		4	8	6	35	5	11	16	5	13
Sharp-shin Hawk		1	5		6	1	2		2	6
Cooper's Hawk	2	1		1	3	2		1		1
Accipiter sp.		1			1			1	3	
Red-shldrd. Hawk	7	1	4	1	4	3	7	7	11	1
Red-tailed Hawk	19	6	31	8	51	28	18	128	34	65
Rough-legged Hawk						2				
Buteo sp.	2	1			7					
Am. Kestrel	8	37	11	39	129	12	13	26	10	34
Merlin				1	1					
Prarie Falcon						1				
Hawk sp.							2			
Wild Turkey	13		7					11	25	
N. Bobwhite			3		92	2	17	39	32	57
Clapper Rail		4		7	20		3			
King Rail		1	1							
Virginia Rail				1	1					
Sora Rail			3	1						
Am. Coot	10	2	650	30	39	44k	262	500	416	14k
Sandhill Crane			1		12					
Black-bel. Plover		74		21	82		27			
Snowy Plover		2		1	5					
Semipalm. Plover		8			5					
Piping Plover		7			3					
Killdeer	44	35	29	16	1220	100	134	55	177	984
Am. Oystercatcher		14								
Black-necked Stilt							89			
Am. Avocet		498								
Greater Yellowlegs			8	6	9		32	1		58
Lesser Yellowlegs				3			21			15
Willet		173		85	51					
Spotted Sandpiper		5		2	5					
Long-billed Curlew							3			
Ruddy Turnstone		55		5	3					
Red Knot		25								
Sanderling		115		157	358					
Western Sandpiper		52			2	2862				
Least Sandpiper		3	3		24		150		3	1000
Dunlin		44	24		28		95			100
Peep sp.		100					106			
Short-b. Dowitcher		91								
Long-b. Dowitcher							90			
Dowitcher sp.		34								
Common Snipe	2	4	32	4	49	31	3		98	422
Am. Woodcock			1		9		1		2	
Laughing Gull		918		451	1394		680			
Bonaparte's Gull		3	14	146	891	415	179		156	23
Ring-billed Gull		328	1240	217	1533	738	430	58	836	1494
Herring Gull		220	6	172	123	78	260		8	2
Gull sp.							25	3		
Caspian Tern		43		7	4		10			
Royal Tern		205		455	209		46			
Sandwich Tern		6			1					
Common Tern		5			1		3			

ALABAMA BIRDLIFE

	Bhm	Dau	Euf	FtM	GSh	Guv	Mob	Mon	Wat	Whe
Forster's Tern		288	26	339	253		127		9	2
Black Skimmer		134			4		5			
Rock Dove	590	28	27		126	43	112	207	156	508
Ringed Turtle Dove								?		
Mourning Dove	677	154	435	11	920	221	217	319	393	837
Com. Ground Dove		8	6	8	40		2			
Groove-billed Ani					2					
Com. Barn Owl			2							
E. Screech Owl	2	1	1	1	18	1	6		20	11
Great Horned Owl	1		2	2	2	4		1	11	2
Barred Owl	3		1		2	1	1		11	3
Chuck-will's-widow					1					
Belted Kingfisher	29	33	23	18	61	35	24	25	35	32
Red-hd. Woodpecker	10		2	2	6	6		46		
Red-bel. Woodpecker	77	30	9	37	189	76	54	34	52	77
Yel-bel. Sapsucker	19	11	7	3	44	35	27	18	24	34
Downy Woodpecker	52	4	5	6	31	56	5	18	72	70
Hairy Woodpecker	12	1	1		9	9		4	8	25
Red-cock. Woodpecker	1				2					
N. Flicker	57	19	35	12	98	73	32	50	116	88
Pileated Woodpecker	19	5	7	4	17	11	24	2	24	19
E. Phoebe	15	14	4	7	42	8	35	4	9	7
Horned Lark									206	182
Tree Swallow		28		1	226		64			
Blue Jay	364	76	34	41	470	342	107	230	53	166
Am. Crow	315	1	65		220	303	22	101	340	5k
Fish Crow		22	3		62		6			
Crow sp.					19					
Carolina Chickadee	247	6	15	23	61	203	41	119	237	158
Tufted Titmouse	171	5	4	6	38	171	29	38	103	79
Red-br. Nuthatch			1		1	2			6	
White-br. Nuthatch	39					28			36	8
Brown-hd. Nuthatch	62	43	6	8	71	40	21	9		
Brown Creeper	11		2			13	1	1	28	13
Carolina Wren	85	24	12	33	90	90	55	68	79	82
House Wren	1	7	3	11	58	1	12	1		
Winter Wren	6		1		2	17			31	18
Sedge Wren			2	10	33		1			
Marsh Wren		3	3	20	27			1		
Golden-cr. Kinglet	57	1	6		47	295	8	24	117	39
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	65	25	8	71	278	166	68	40	118	63
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		17		29	88	2	8			
E. Bluebird	65	36	15		210	96	85	44	178	62
Hermit Thrush	11		2	2	14	36	3		22	24
Am. Robin	1290	1113	52	109	12k	208	445	759	542	1562
Gray Catbird		7	1	24	48		8			
N. Mockingbird	134	93	13	53	228	75	46	170	64	89
Brown Thrasher	23	9	3	11	37	25	12	39	4	49
Water Pipit	2		21			4		15	21	117
Cedar Waxwing	570		2	93	235	172	58	139	419	431
Loggerhead Shrike	3	16		7	98	12	2	132	15	10
E. Starling	5090	209	120	43	2020	2686	105	4686	1543	10k
White-eyed Vireo		1		1	3					
Solitary Vireo		2	2	3	30		8		1	1
Orange-cr. Warbler		4	1	1	8		2			
Myrtle Warbler	68	614	1250	496	3177	162	1078	169	157	82
Yellow-thr. Warbler					4					

ALABAMA BIRDLIFE

	Bhm	Dau	Euf	FtM	GSh	Guv	Mob	Mon	Wat	Whe
Pine Warbler	71	16	16	14	164	77	102	23	22	6
Palm Warbler		5	3	1	16					1
Blk. & wh. Warbler					1					
Ovenbird			5	4	1			2		
Com. Yellowthroat					30					
N. Cardinal	315	29	48	28	151	350	47	220	444	336
Indigo Bunting					1					
Dickcissel		1								
E. Towhee	88	22	13	76	158	180	42	113	35	79
Chipping Sparrow	87	62	30		96	95	204	100	23	41
Field Sparrow	257	15	35	167	176	236	49	17	454	135
Vesper Sparrow			12	4	119			85	5	
Savannah Sparrow	25	2	5	174	525	76	10	23	38	60
Grasshopper Sparrow					2					
Henslow's Sparrow					1					
Le Conte's Sparrow					3					
Sharp-tailed Sparrow		26		14	4					
Seaside Sparrow		2257		6	1					
Fox Sparrow	5		1	1		6			5	6
Song Sparrow	273	76	290	60	189	285	49	143	346	297
Lincoln's Sparrow					1					
Swamp Sparrow	46	35	185	59	452	84	25	52	86	159
White-thr. Sparrow	290	37	42	116	418	507	184	273	272	420
White-cr. Sparrow			5		1				64	7
Sparrow sp.					24			6		
Dark-e. Junco	222	1	12		8	432	49	30	441	85
Lapland Longspur										3
Red-wg. Blackbird	2750	563	350	630	14k	214k	5k	5k	1025	22k
E. Meadowlark	97	22	80	32	704	184	3	149	268	207
Rusty Blackbird	149				2	190			6	1213
Brewer's Blackbird					2		50	50		
Boat-tl. Grackle					61		525			
Common Grackle	14k	287	180	151	7124	10k	305	36k	2283	8k
Brown-hd Cowbird	1080		6	40	418	429		645	160	44
Blackbird sp.	450	46	600	6355		5k	2000k			
N. (Bullock's) O.		1								
Purple Finch	54		1			67	3	1	53	6
House Finch	50					48		75	50	29
Pine Siskin	81		4		7+	23	12		16	
Am. Goldfinch	202	38	35	24	423	172	181	89	421	164
House Sparrow	158	6	17	12	160	266	26	485	53	713
Total Species	77	117	115	106	152	100	119	76	95	101

Observers	34	17	9	?	50	6+	17	19	25	?
Parties	10	7	5-7		18	6	6	5	9	?
Party hours	79	59	27		175	?	51	42	51	?
Individs (thousands)	32	9	18		62		25	2053	16	?

PLACES: Birmingham (Bhm), Dauphin I. (Dau), Eufaula NWR (Euf), Fort Morgan (FtM), Gulf Shores (GSh), Guntersville (Guv), Mobile (Mob), Montgomery (Mon), Waterloo (Wat), Wheeler NWR (Whe).

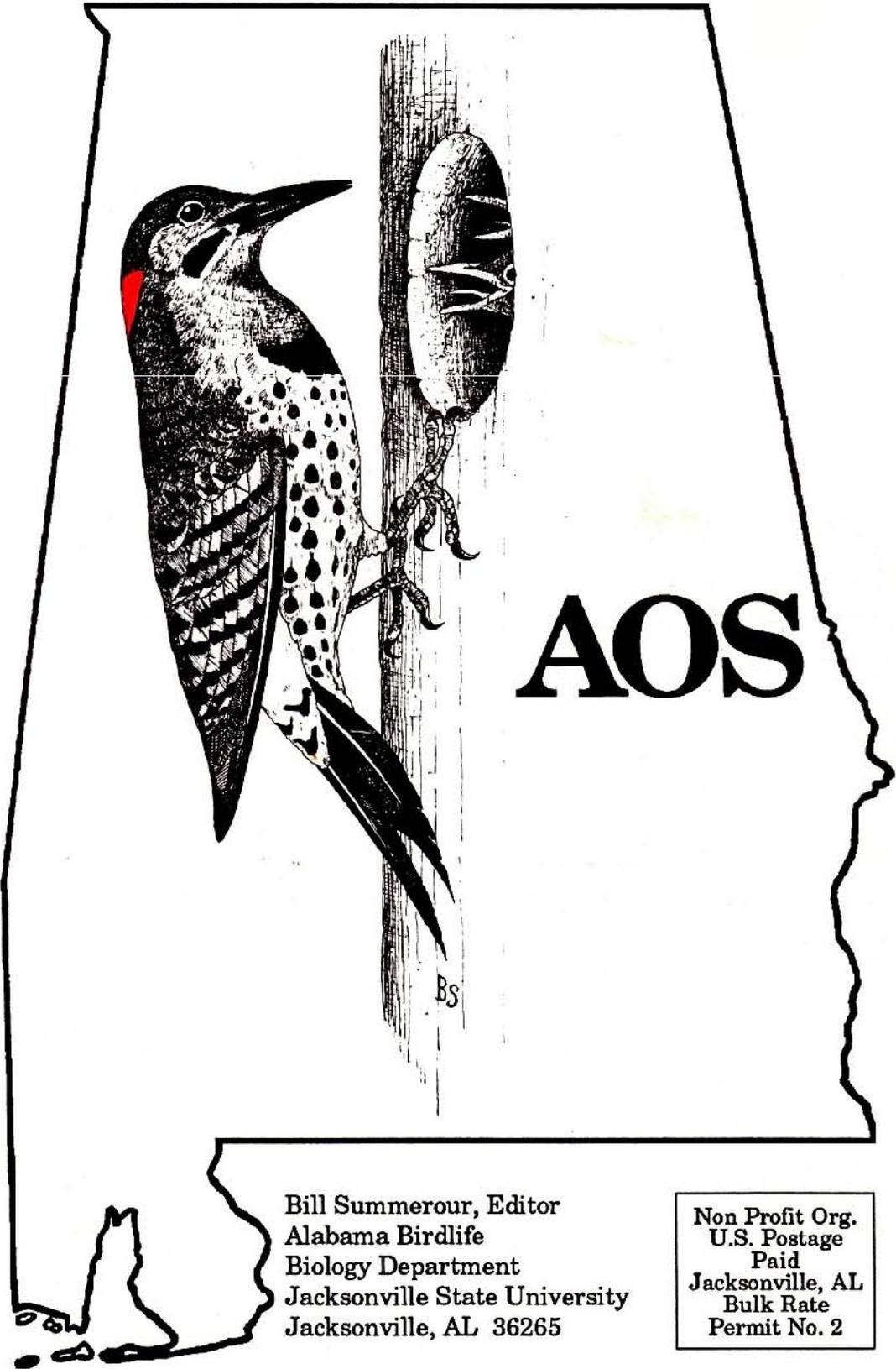
Editors Note: Compilers should send next year's results to Tom Imhoff as soon as possible, or at the same time they submit their results to *American Birds*. Please include a list of the individual participants so that their participation can be recognized.

NOTICE

Everyone signed up for the pelagic trip scheduled for 27 August should receive a letter by mid-July giving the details and total cost of the trip. You must pay in full by mid-August in order to assure yourself a place on the boat. If you have not received a letter before the last week in July, please write Ben Garmon, 3413 Far Hill Circle, Birmingham, AL 35243 immediately.

The illustration below and flicker on the back cover are being considered for the AOS logo. If you have a preference, indicate your choice by notifying the editor. If you do not like either, and have another idea, please send in your illustration so that it can be included for consideration by the membership. We are not necessarily locked into the Flicker as a candidate. Any species or symbol will be considered.





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